



SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1894.

WHEN the late violent miners' strike was "on," the optimists said those engaged in it were foreigners, who had not learned how to profit by free institutions, but who would soon become assimilated with the natives, and would then be lovers of order and observers of the law, and be model citizens. Those better acquainted with human nature knew that such talk was the veriest gab, and that foreigners, with good sense, would never have conceived the idea of resorting to such acts of violence as they were guilty of, unless incited thereto and supported therein by natives of the country. But what will the optimist say about those engaged in the infinitely more outrageous and destructive railroad strike now in progress, in which the foreign element is conspicuously absent, and native Americans not only supply the leaders, but the entire force they command? Native citizens of this country pay infinitely less regard to its laws than do immigrants who have not even applied for naturalization papers.

In 1892 Senator Sherman, in talking about his chance for the then coming republican Presidential nomination, said he "was tired of being bought and sold." That was a sensible remark. He has not made another since. Indeed, as a remarkable change in a man's long entertained and expressed ideas is what the doctors call a pathognomonic symptom of approaching mental derangement, the Senator's personal friends should look after him. When the McKinley bill was before Congress, he worked long and hard to profit the sugar trust with a fifty per cent. duty, and succeeded, but such a radical change has come over the spirit of his dreams in the short time since then, that he now says sugar can be refined here cheaper than abroad, that the refiners need no protection, and that the sugar trust is an outrageous monopoly. Mr. Sherman, as a Senator, evidently "lags superfluous on the stage."

TWO MEN were recently lynched in the Northern State of Nebraska. They were not negroes, nor had they outraged and then murdered white girls, but the were "suspected" of cattle stealing. Their fate will probably lessen cattle stealing in Nebraska. But the fact that the same punishment is accorded in the South to brutal negroes who outrage and kill white females, should moderate the abuse showered by the Northern press upon the people of the Southern States, simply because lynchings are committed within their borders.

THE N. Y. Sun says the income tax is favored only by "an unimportant minority." This Sun is so blinded by its own egotism that it cannot see plain facts, patent to every body else. As there are one hundred voters who will not have to pay the income tax, to one who will have to pay it, and as most voters have common sense, it is only natural to suppose that the income tax, so far from being favored only by an unimportant minority, is decidedly the most popular provision in the new revenue bill.

IS THERE any monarchical country on the face of the earth where a mob of strikers would be allowed, for a week at a time, to obstruct the mails and transportation and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property? And yet there is law here, and an army of twenty-five thousand men to enforce it. But, *vox populi, vox Dei*. Long live the republic!

REV. DR. CAVE'S ADDRESS.—The committee appointed by Lee Camp, of Richmond, to prepare a letter in answer to Columbia Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, who desired to know the sentiment of the camp and of Richmond in regard to Rev. J. C. Cave's oration at the unveiling of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument in Richmond on May 30, last, night submitted their reply. Referring to the oration the letter says: Dr. Cave spoke of the past, not the present; of the constitution as our fathers framed it, and not of that constitution as amended by the mailed hand of war, and Lee camp emphatically answers that it indorses the statements made in his oration in justification of the course of the Southern States when in 1861 they took up arms to maintain the rights and liberties guaranteed to them and their people by the constitution as then framed. We believe with him and with him we maintain that Robert E. Lee and the brave men who fought under the flag that was furled forever at Appomattox were patriots as pure and as true as was the trust and the best of the soldiers who carried to ultimate victory the flag that we all now gladly and proudly hail as the flag of our glorious country. The letter is signed by George L. Christian, Charles S. Stringfellow, Archer Anderson, John B. Cary and Thomas P. Pollard. The letter was adopted by a rising vote.

Virginia's board of sinking fund commissioners, under the advice of Attorney General Scott, claim that the 120 days allowed the corporations of the Manassas and Richmond Railroad Company in which to deposit \$100,000 in century bonds as a guarantee that work would be commenced on the road within the time prescribed by the charter expired Tuesday.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1894.

A telegram has been received here stating that Representative Marcus C. J. H. of Kentucky, died at his home at Winchester, Ky., last night of Bright's disease. He was the youngest member of the House, his age being thirty-two.

Frederick D. Sewall, of Maine, chief of Internal Revenue Agents, has tendered his resignation, and will probably be succeeded by Revenue Agent Wellborne W. Colquitt, brother of the late Senator from Georgia.

Maj. Gen. Schofield has issued an order directing Gen. Merritt at St. Paul to assume control of the Northern Pacific Railway lines and to keep them open as a post and military road. It is understood that an order will also be issued to Brig. Gen. Brooke, at Omaha, to assume control of the Union Pacific Railroad as a military road, but this had not been done up to 1 p. m. A semi-official statement was made today by one of the chief officers of the government concerning the address issued by President Debs warning all strikers not to engage in rioting. "You make the announcement," said this official, "that Mr. Debs has made clear the course of the government through his manifesto. Heretofore the troops have withstood insult and abuse with wonderful fortitude and have allowed themselves to be placed in jeopardy of life and limb without resorting to force of arms, principally because they did not wish to shed the blood of innocent persons who might have been in the various mobs that attacked them. But Mr. Debs says that the honest laborers who have gone out on strike are concerned in these acts of violence. Therefore the troops need feel no hesitance in protecting their lives and the lives and property of the government and individuals from lawless mobs, feeling sure from the statement of Mr. Debs that in opening fire they will kill no honest laborers." This same official said that one reason why the troops had not fired when threatened with attack in the stock yards by a mob numbering several thousand was because a great many women and boys were in the mob, and the soldiers were willing to allow their own lives to be endangered rather than shoot into a crowd of that composition.

Secretary Carlisle has directed, during the pendency of the labor disturbances in the West, that no money be sent from the Treasury at Washington or the sub-Treasury at New York to western points where trouble now exists, or to further western points where money has to pass through the disturbed districts. This means that U. S. disbursing officers' balances will not be increased at present, and as pension payments are now due at Chicago, Ill., it may delay these pension payments. These precautions are taken as the government contract with the United States Company provides that the company shall not be liable for money lost in transit, but that any loss of money or securities occasioned by persons in arms, or any mob or riotous assembly must be borne by the United States.

The democratic congressional campaign committee by no means agrees with the boast of the republicans and the fear of some democrats, that the former will have a majority in the next House. They concede that the democratic majority will not be as large in the next, as it is in the present House, but express themselves as perfectly confident that it will be large enough for all practical purposes.

Congressman Tucker has just returned from his, the 10th Virginia district. He expresses himself as sure of both renomination and re-election. Congressman Tyler of Virginia says the commission of Capt. Murdaugh of Norfolk, as supervising inspector of steamboats for the 3rd or Norfolk district, has not yet been forwarded to him, but that when it shall be, the board of which the Captain will be a member will meet and fill the two vacant inspectorships in that district.

Congressman Meredith has been asked by a Richmond policeman to call upon the Secretary of War and request him to order the "industrial" army off their squatting ground on the Arlington reservation. But he hasn't done so as yet.

Enough of the democratic members of the House elections committee have united with their republican colleagues to bring in a majority report in favor of the republican in the contested election case of Williams vs. Settle, from North Carolina. The majority of the democratic members, including Mr. Jones of Virginia, have reported in favor of Mr. Williams, the democrat, and it is thought their report will be adopted.

The Senate committee on commerce has decided to increase the appropriation for the improvement of Baltimore harbor from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

The International Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, July 7.—The Vigilant and Britannia started this morning in the race of the Clyde regatta for the Queen's cup over a 50 mile course. The wind was southerly and somewhat softer than on Thursday. Thousands of spectators lined the shores and hundreds of excursion boats, filled with sightseers from all parts of the United Kingdom, were early on the scene. The Britannia crossed the starting line at 10:30:17 and the Vigilant 10:31:20. Both boats had every stitch of canvas drawing. The first round, 25 miles, was made by the Britannia at 1:35:38; Vigilant 1:36:46. The Vigilant, although she started a minute later than her rival, was the first to cross the finish line, at 4:17:55. The Britannia finished at 4:18:55. As the American yacht conceded her antagonist three minutes time allowance the race was given to the Britannia by one minute.

McClellan's Magazine for July has been received from its publishers in New York. Its contents are: The Lovers, from a Lover's Diary; The Heraldry of the Plains; "Toll in Confidence," Series of Portraits of Lord Aberdeen, Lady Aberdeen and Capt. Charles King; Alphonse Daudet at Home, An Ingenue of the Sierras by Bret Harte; The Je Ne Sais Quoi, Homestead as seen by One of its Workmen; The Revolt of the —; A Chemical Detective Bureau; and The Ebb Tide, a novel, by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne.

The Northern Pacific train that will be started from St. Paul this evening for the coast, the first since the strike, will be guarded by members of the Minnesota boat club as deputies.

## The Strike.

During the rows in Chicago yesterday, none of which was mentioned in the Gazette of that day, three strikers were shot dead and a dozen or more wounded by the deputy marshals. The marshals only used their pistols when stoned and abused by the rioters. Four of the men killed were in a mob that were stoning a Baltimore and Ohio train entering Chicago. The deputies guarding the train replied to the volley of stones with bullets. Not a shot was fired by the regular troops. A special railroad policeman was stoned to death by a mob. No attempt was made on any of the roads to start trains. The railroad managers and the authorities seemed to fear that the military and police forces were inadequate to cope with the tens of thousands of desperate men. As stated yesterday, upon the application of the Chicago union the Governor Alford ordered out two brigades of State troops. The police force was recruited to three thousand men. The mobs continued to burn cars and smash switches in the railroad yards. The rioters also tried to set fire to the Armour packing plant. Fire and stones were the weapons of the strikers. Every incoming train was met by the strikers with volleys of stones. General Miles seemed to take a hopeful view of the situation last night. He said the mobs had scattered, but were resorting to more dangerous methods. He did not believe it would become necessary to declare martial law in Chicago.

The United States troops went into camp on the Lake Front, and Colonel Crofton was placed in command. The firemen in the packing houses of Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and Armour & Co., went on strike.

Governor Altgeld sent another long telegraphic letter to President Cleveland, disputing his authority to place United States troops in Chicago, and again demanding their withdrawal. The President, in his brief but pointed reply, said: "While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to action. On the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property." It can be stated that the administration is sure of its ground, and that the federal troops in Chicago will not be recalled in any event other than the complete restoration of such order as will allow United States mails to go through unimpeded and the perfect administration of the orders of federal courts.

There was the wildest kind of a demonstration when a Pullman palace car, which was pushed by several hundred strikers from a switch half a mile away, was sent spitting into the blaze. There were screams of delight from women as well as from men, as the palace car went up in smoke, and the frenzy of the crowd was so great that several of the spectators were overcome with excitement and fell to the ground in fits.

The mob did not disperse until a regiment of militia was sent to the scene, and by that time there was nothing much left to burn. The number of cars burned on the Pan Handle tracks was 268.

The Federal, State, and city officials realize the serious aspect of the situation, and there are fully 10,000 armed men in the field to oppose the lawless element. The 100,000 or more idle men in Chicago, in addition to the strikers, are taking advantage of the situation, and last night it came to the knowledge of the Federal authorities that the anarchist and social elements were preparing to blow up the south end of the Federal building and take possession of the millions in money now stored in the treasury vaults. A guard of United States troops was accordingly placed around the building, and no person was permitted to get near enough to place dynamite under the building.

At midnight several thousand freight cars were burning in the different railroad yards at Chicago. The firemen were prevented by the mob from extinguishing the flames, and at one place the rioters seized a fire marshal and threw him in a pond.

The aggregate of the losses to the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the fierce heat, hundreds of switch and signal towers, the main thoroughfare of the system, are utterly ruined. Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise of every imaginable description have been wrecked and disabled; miles of tangled wires and private poles are on the ground. Telegraph, electric light and fire-alarm wires are now the special object of attack, the plugging of fire-alarm boxes constituting a new and doubly dangerous element in the tremendous wave of incendiarism now sweeping over the southwest section of the city, preventing as it does, notice being received of the starting of fires until, with the poor water supply in those outlying districts, a fire has attained such headway that it cannot be stopped except through lack of further material on which to feed.

Of the situation in general, it may be said to have strengthened its grasp. Its most significant feature is the carrying of the strike eastward. The mails were in a more disorganized condition yesterday than any time since the strike. Many of the factories are to close down and it is said that 500,000 men will then be thrown out of work. The General Managers' Association yesterday afternoon passed resolutions stating that it is not a fact, as some of the State officials have intimated, that the present stoppage of railroad traffic is due to the lack of trainmen, instead of to lack of protection by peace officers. The resolutions set forth that 90 per cent. of the employees of Chicago lines are anxious to work, and are only prevented by the lawlessness of mobs not yet suppressed.

It is said that the railroad companies will bring suit against Chicago and Cook county, Ill., for the losses they have sustained by the strikers on the ground that the property on which they pay taxes was not protected.

Eugene Debs, the A. R. U. leader, has issued another circular in which, in print, he cautions the strikers against violence and says: "Let it be borne in mind that if the railroad companies can secure men to handle their trains, they have the right. Our men have the right to quit, but their right ends there." Later he sent out telegrams advising the strikers to hold out 24 hours longer. If by that time the situation had not improved he said organized labor all over the country would be called out without reserve. His circulars seem to be but increase the acts of violence and destruction by his men.

Herbert Letters, a striking C. B. & Q. employee, was shot and instantly killed in Chicago yesterday by Mrs. Wm. J. Lehman. Lehman took the place of a C. B. & Q. fireman who went on strike.

Nearly all the employees of the railroads at Cleveland joined the strikers, and at Buffalo agents of the A. R. U. were actively at work among the Erie and West Shore men, many of whom expressed a willingness to go out, showing that the strike is slowly but surely extending eastward. Switchmen at Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., went on strike.

At Spokane, Wash., the mobs tore up the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, and the deputies seemed powerless. At St. Louis the U. S. Court granted an injunction against Debs and members of the A. R. U. and all strikers to prevent their interference with trains. Judge Ricks, in the U. S. Court at Cleveland, issued a similar order.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, sent a protest to the President against the number of arrests being made by deputy marshals in that State. The governor also charges Judge Hollett, of the United States Court, with ignoring civil processes.

Governor Stone, of Missouri, is in a very bad humor over what he considers the impudent interference of the United States authorities in local affairs in regard to the strike of railway employees. He says Missouri can protect property and preserve peace without assistance from Washington.

In California the uprising against the Southern Pacific Railroad has assumed the aspect of a revolution. The militia refuse to serve and give away their cartridges. The strikers have full control and are in possession of all trains, well armed and drilling to meet any federal troops.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Baltimore dealer says the market of that city has enough cattle within easy call to supply meat for three months.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the bill for the State taxation of greenbacks occupied the attention of the House all day, and it was passed by a large vote of 173 to 41.

The House committee on the District of Columbia agreed yesterday to the bill with amendments authorizing an issue of bonds for \$7,500,000 for extension of sewers and improvements of streets in the District.

Owing to the dilatory action of the republican members, the ways and means committee of the House was unable yesterday to report back to the House in favor of disagreement with the Senate on the amendments to the tariff bill. From tariff utterances credited to Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee of the House, it is inferred he will insist upon free raw materials.

## Taken From a Convict.

Miss Mary Fay, twenty-two years old, a novice in St. Mary's Convent, Manchester, N. H., was forcibly abducted on Thursday by her brother, Hon. Peter A. Fay, a well-known lawyer of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Fay went to the convent Thursday and asked to see his sister, saying that her mother was very ill and that she must go with him at once. He said that the office of the Granite State President Association on Elm street, the main thoroughfare of the city, was in company with a nun, Miss Fay started for the Kennard Building, where the Granite State President is located. When they reached the sidewalk in front of the building Mr. Fay grasped his sister around the waist and pulled her from the back, shouting: "Your mother is dead or dying, but she is not here; she is at home in Lowell, where you are going."

The young woman endeavored to shake off her captor, but he clutched her firmly by the arm and started down the street toward the depot. A crowd was attracted by his actions, and seemed to follow him. Fay shot her mothered to interfere. Fay said that "this is my sister, and I am taking her home. I will kill the first man who lays hands on me or her." At this the crowd fell back.

Word was hurriedly dispatched to police headquarters, and when Fay and his sister arrived at the passenger station there was a posse of police and a crowd of thousands awaiting them. The police demanded that Fay give the girl up. "Ask her whether she goes with me willingly or not!" he shouted. The police accordingly addressed the young woman, and she replied promptly, "Yes, sooner than have any more trouble, I will go with him." "That settles it," declared Mr. Fay, "and I will now thank you"—addressing the police—"to clear away this mob and let us pass."

A curious crowd surrounded the pair until their departure in the train. It is not believed Miss Fay will stay in Lowell, as she evidently went with her brother to prevent a scene. The affair has caused a sensation.

## The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Calouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and told all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or home without it." (Get a free trial at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.)

## List of Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va., postoffice July 7.

Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised.  
Advertised letters not called for within two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office.  
Brien, Mrs. J. O. Scott, Henry  
Brown, Wm. Garl Sibley, Richard  
Del, Gen. Stont, W. O.  
Wells, F. S. Wells, Harry  
Howard, Mrs. Ivy Williams, Park  
Root & Co, CS

## C. C. CARLIN, P. M.

## DIED.

Fell asleep in Jesus Thursday, July 5th, 1894, LYDIA CARTER, wife of Thomas Carter, in her 73rd year. She had been afflicted with a painful illness which she bore with Christian patience and fortitude.

Gone from earth, yes, gone forever; Tear dimmed eyes gaze in vain; I shall hear her voice, Oh, never, Never more on earth again.

Mother, again I hope to meet thee, When the days of life are fled, Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee Where no farewell tears are shed.

## BY HER DAUGHTER.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Sudduth, No. 1100 King street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. No flowers.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Strike Situation.  
CHICAGO, July 7.—The city is quiet and the presence of large numbers of soldiers gives assurance that it will remain so.

The massing of troops at the most affected points of the Rock Island and Western Indiana tracks indicates that the embargo on transportation within the city limits will be raised this morning.

United States officers and the people believe that the crisis of the big strike will come to-day. They believe that the day will either see trains running on all the roads or the crows fired upon by the soldiers. An order was issued this morning that a final attempt will be made to move trains, and that but lets will be used if necessary to enforce the right of way. The strikers insist that they will not allow trains to run if they can prevent them by moral suasion. The more conservative say they will keep away and allow the roads to send out trains if they can get crews to man them. There are now 3,000 soldiers in the yards and vicinity.

CHICAGO, July 7.—For the twenty-four hours ending at midnight there were 62 fire-alarm from burning road property, nearly all being on the South Side. Chief Sweney says it is a question whether the South Side can hold out if such wholesale incendiaries continued.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The army department is taking control of the railroads. At 12 o'clock General Miles issued orders to General Crofton to send regulars to various parts of the city. The general instructions to the troops are to assist United States marshals in aiding the despatch of mail trains and the protection of property. Should the crowds engage in any act of hostility the troops are ordered to resist with the use of arms if necessary. An officer at army headquarters says that in military language this is the equivalent to orders to shoot to kill.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The rumor that President Debs had left for Buffalo in order to bring about a tie-up of the railroads entering at that point is not true. He is here and says that the men are as firm as ever and that the strike is rapidly spreading in all directions.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Debs was served today with the injunction issued by the U. S. Court several days ago. It was served as Debs was leaving the Sherman House this morning after a brief conference with Grand Master Workman Sovereign.

STOCK YARDS, Chicago, July 7.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning a mob commenced to gather in the yards where a train of beef is standing on the tracks, and two companies of regular infantry proceeded to the scene and drove the crowd from the yards and established a dead line 200 feet from the cars. The mob then scattered along the Lake Shore tracks.

Just before daybreak this morning a mob of nearly 1,000 men set fire to some freight cars. When the blaze was extinguished by the police the rioters attacked the officers and were driving them from the yards when the police sent half a dozen volleys into the mob and several of its members fell, but were quickly dragged back and escaped under cover of darkness.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., July 7.—This morning word was telephoned to Captain O'Neill of the Stock Yards station that a mob of nearly 3,000 men were destroying the station and round house of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company at 49th and Johnston streets. A company of 200 State militia have started for the scene of trouble.

The second regiment of State militia were ordered to move on the Fort Wayne tracks and patrol them.

CHADRON, Neb., July 7.—Six companies of U. S. cavalry and two companies of infantry were yesterday ordered to be ready to go to Chicago at a moment's notice.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.—The first freight train to leave Portland since the strike was declared pulled out yesterday. It was a Southern Pacific through freight. All local trains are moving and mail was sent out over the Northern Pacific.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7.—It looks as though the great railroad strike was over so far as Cairo and Mounds are concerned. The arrest of the president of the switchmen's union has robbed the strikers of their most aggressive leader, and everything is as quiet as could be wished.

TRINIDAD, Col., July 7.—The wholesale arrests recently made and the presence of troops have overawed the turbulent elements and all railroads have restored service. The strike here seems to be practically ended.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 7.—No trains except one carrying mail, are running on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road. Even the telegraph operators have joined in the tie-up on that road. The switchmen of the Queen and Crescent are all out and only mail and local trains are moving. Engineers and conductors here are now holding a meeting to decide what they will do.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Mass meetings held in this city and Oakland last evening endorsed the railway strike. Corporate monopoly was characterized by the speakers as a common enemy. The President and his advisors were condemned.

Robert Jasper, a negro about twenty years old, was yesterday caught in the act of robbing one of the postoffice boxes in Richmond by means of false keys, and was promptly turned over to the police authorities.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 7

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported the tariff bill with a recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, and that the conference asked for by the Senate be agreed to.

Then Mr. Catchings, from the committee on rules, reported an order for the consideration of the report made by Mr. Wilson. It provided that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill; that in the House two hours general debate be allowed, after which a vote shall be taken on the motion to non-concur, without delay or intervention of other motions. The previous question on the order was seconded without division.

Mr. Reed speaking to the rule proposed, said the managers of the House seemed inclined to disregard the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate measures of revenue and delegate that authority to the Senate. He said the tariff bill as it passed the House contained a fair modicum of protection; as it came back to the House it was in this respect vastly changed in the direction of further protection, not to speak of the collar and cuffs schedule, while the element of free raw material had entirely disappeared. He could understand, he said, how such an order was necessary if it were intended to expedite the consideration of the bill, because it would be practically impossible to consider 634 changes made by the Senate under the ordinary rules of procedure. But he desired to call attention to the fact that the rule proposed was in terms an exact copy of the order under which the McKinley bill was put into conference. There was a time, he could remember, Mr. Reed said, when the present majority of the House would not touch even with the aid of tongs anything that related to McKinley or the McKinley bill. The adoption of this order marked, he said, the high water of imitation of republican methods, upon which he congratulated the democrats, and he desired to especially commend it to the nerves and feelings of the majority in view of the certain prospects in the next House of Representatives. (Laughter.)

Mr. Catchings said the democrats believed that such a rule was necessary, hence they had reported it. Regarding the rule reported for the McKinley bill, he said he did not remember that it had met any opposition from the democrats, when it was proposed. As the gentleman from Maine had dipped into prophecy, Mr. Catchings said he would indulge in a little himself. Should the government be again entrusted to the republican party, he ventured the prophecy that no McKinley bill would be foisted upon the country. The people had declared in favor of a reduction of duties, and no party would ever again advocate a high tariff. The committee on rules had decided to cut short the debate because the country was tired of debate and desired action. The democrats were determined to get the bill into conference, and there bring it into such shape as would in a great measure, at least, satisfy the views of the tariff reformers in their party.

Mr. Burrows said that Mr. Catchings was correct in saying that such a rule was necessary, but he was totally incorrect in the statement that the rule reported in 1890 did not meet the opposition of the democrats. He then read from the Record of the violent objections hurled against the rule in 1890 by Messrs. McMillin, Crisp, Turner and others. Concluding, Mr. Burrows congratulated the democrats upon coming up to the mark set by the republicans.

The democrats in the House, said Mr. Burrows, would first vote to non-concur in the Senate amendments, and end by voting to accept them.

The order was then adopted.

Mr. Wilson suggested that debate was probably unnecessary and asked unanimous consent that the House then vote on the motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Reed.—Oh, I submit that this is reasonably expeditious.

The Speaker.—The gentleman from Maine objects. The gentleman from West Virginia moves that the House non-concur.

Upon this motion the two hours debate was begun, Mr. Wilson being the first speaker.

Mr. Wilson was followed by Mr. Reed, who expressed regret that Mr. Wilson had not specified what he euphemistically termed "the difficulties in the Senate." The country, however, had, he said, defined them, and when the gentleman from West Virginia came to face the question he would learn at shorter range what those difficulties were.

Mr. Payne followed Mr. Reed in a short exposition of the Senate changes. After further discussion by Messrs. Quigg, Dalzell and Cannon the motion to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the tariff bill was agreed to without division and Speaker Crisp announced the following conferees: Messrs. Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, democrats, and Reed, Burrows and Payne, republicans.

Mr. McCreary then announced the death of Mr. Lisle, a member of the House from Kentucky, and introduced the usual resolution of regret, and at

## MEDICAL.

## CEREBRINE

(HAMMOND).

In the Treatment of

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

N. Y. Neurological Society. Meeting April 4th, 1893:

"A case was presented of locomotor ataxia, which had been treated with hypodermic injections of CEREBRINE. Six years ago the patient, a man aged forty, had begun to suffer with double vision. This, after several months of treatment, had disappeared, and for a time he had been quite well. The typical symptoms of locomotor ataxia then came on: complete loss of knee-jerk; sharp pains in the legs; ataxic gait well marked; inability to stand with the eyes closed; difficulty in evacuating the bladder and bowels; sexual power lost; a sense of constriction around the waist. Treatment was begun about ten weeks ago, and consisted of daily hypodermic injection of CEREBRINE. Hammon's five drops, combined with a liberal amount of water. Improvement very marked: sexual functions perfectly restored; complete control over bladder and bowels; sharp pains had disappeared; general health improved; able to run up and down stairs, and could stand steady with his eyes closed. No other treatment employed. Improvement 'gradual and steady.'"

## EPILEPSY.

Dose, Five Drops. Price (2 drachms), \$2.50. Where local agents are not supplied, send the Hammon Animal Extracts they will be mailed, together with all existing literature on the subject, on receipt of price, by THE COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

For sale by J. S. LEADBEATER & SONS, and L. STABLER & CO., Alexandria.

1:55, p. m., the House, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, adjourned until Monday.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Savannah, Ga., this morning about 4 o'clock three men appeared at the office of the Southern Express Company and pretended they wanted to send a package. The strangers drew pistols and fired; the clerk returned the fire and the men escaped. Later in the day three dynamite fuses were found in the suburbs of the city, said to have been left by the three men.

A girl and a boy, the children of Richard Marsh, of Providence, R. I., died in their mother's arms on a railroad train yesterday while returning from a picnic. While in the woods the children ate some poisonous berries.

There was a fearful hail storm and cloudburst yesterday north of Hot Springs, S. D. Twenty bridges were washed away and rails torn up. The hail piled in drifts six feet deep.

A negro man named Jim Bell was killed with bullets and burned by a mob in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday, for killing a child and burning a house.

All the factories in Kankakee, Ill., are shutting down for lack of fuel.

Governor O'Ferrall left Richmond yesterday on a trip to Cobb's Island.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Prices at the Stock Exchange during the first hour of business